

programs, expand current programs, or partner with registered apprenticeship programs, to address the workforce needs of the telecommunications industry, including such needs in rural areas; and

“(6) identify ways to improve the safety of telecommunications workers, including tower climbers.

“(d) MEMBERS.—The telecommunications interagency working group shall be composed of the following representatives of Federal agencies and relevant non-Federal industry and labor stakeholder organizations:

“(1) A representative of the Department of Education, appointed by the Secretary of Education.

“(2) A representative of the National Telecommunications and Information Administration, appointed by the Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Communications and Information.

“(3) A representative of the Commission, appointed by the Chairman of the Commission.

“(4) A representative of a registered apprenticeship program in construction or maintenance, appointed by the Secretary of Labor.

“(5) A representative of a telecommunications industry association, appointed by the Chairman of the Commission.

“(6) A representative of an Indian Tribe or Tribal organization, appointed by the Chairman of the Commission.

“(7) A representative of a rural telecommunications carrier, appointed by the Chairman of the Commission.

“(8) A representative of a telecommunications contractor firm, appointed by the Chairman of the Commission.

“(9) A representative of a minority-serving institution (defined as an institution of higher education described in section 371(a) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1067g(a))), appointed by the Secretary of Education.

“(10) A public interest advocate for tower climber safety, appointed by the Secretary of Labor.

“(11) A representative of the Directorate of Construction of the Occupational Safety and Health Administration, appointed by the Secretary of Labor.

“(12) A representative of a labor organization representing the telecommunications workforce, appointed by the Secretary of Labor.

“(e) NO COMPENSATION.—A member of the telecommunications interagency working group shall serve without compensation.

“(f) OTHER MATTERS.—

“(1) CHAIR AND VICE CHAIR.—The telecommunications interagency working group shall name a chair and a vice chair, who shall be responsible for organizing the business of the working group.

“(2) SUBGROUPS.—The chair and vice chair of the telecommunications interagency working group, in consultation with the other members of the telecommunications interagency working group, may establish such subgroups as necessary to help conduct the work of the telecommunications interagency working group.

“(3) SUPPORT.—The Commission and the Secretary of Labor may detail employees of the Commission and the Department of Labor, respectively, to assist and support the work of the telecommunications interagency working group, though such a detailee shall not be considered to be a member of the working group.

“(g) REPORT TO CONGRESS.—

“(1) REPORT TO CONGRESS.—Not later than 1 year after the date on which the telecommunications interagency working group is established, the working group shall sub-

mit a report containing its recommendations to address the workforce needs of the telecommunications industry to—

“(A) the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate;

“(B) the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions of the Senate;

“(C) the Committee on Energy and Commerce of the House of Representatives;

“(D) the Committee on Education and Labor of the House of Representatives;

“(E) the Department of Labor; and

“(F) the Commission.

“(2) MAJORITY SUPPORT.—The telecommunications interagency working group may not submit the report under paragraph (1) unless the report has the support of not less than the majority of the members of the working group.

“(3) VIEWS.—The telecommunications interagency working group shall—

“(A) include with the report submitted under paragraph (1) any concurring or dissenting view offered by a member of the working group; and

“(B) identify each member to whom each concurring or dissenting view described in subparagraph (A) should be attributed.

“(4) PUBLIC POSTING.—The Commission and the Secretary of Labor shall make a copy of the report submitted under paragraph (1) available to the public on the websites of the Commission and the Department of Labor, respectively.

“(h) NONAPPLICABILITY OF FACAA.—The Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.) shall not apply to the telecommunications interagency working group.”

(b) SUNSET.—Section 344 of the Communications Act of 1934, as added by subsection (a), shall be repealed on the day after the date on which the interagency working group established under subsection (b)(1) of that section submits the report to Congress under subsection (g) of that section.

#### SEC. 6403. TELECOMMUNICATIONS WORKFORCE GUIDANCE.

Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Labor, in partnership with the Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission, shall establish and issue guidance on how States can address the workforce needs and safety of the telecommunications industry, including guidance on how a State workforce development board established under section 101 of the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (29 U.S.C. 3111) can—

(1) utilize Federal resources available to States to meet the workforce needs of the telecommunications industry;

(2) promote and improve recruitment in workforce development programs in the telecommunications industry; and

(3) ensure the safety of the telecommunications workforce, including tower climbers.

#### SEC. 6404. GAO ASSESSMENT OF WORKFORCE NEEDS OF THE TELECOMMUNICATIONS INDUSTRY.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section, the term “appropriate congressional committees” means—

(1) the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate;

(2) the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions of the Senate;

(3) the Committee on Energy and Commerce of the House of Representatives; and

(4) the Committee on Education and Labor of the House of Representatives.

(b) REPORT.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Comptroller General of the United States shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report that estimates the number of skilled telecommunications workers that will be required to build and maintain—

(1) broadband infrastructure in rural areas, including estimates based on—

(A) current need; and

(B) projected need, if Congress enacts legislation that accelerates broadband infrastructure construction in the United States; and

(2) the wireless infrastructure needed to support 5G wireless technology.

**SA 1852.** Mr. RUBIO submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1502 proposed by Mr. SCHUMER to the bill S. 1260, to establish a new Directorate for Technology and Innovation in the National Science Foundation, to establish a regional technology hub program, to require a strategy and report on economic security, science, research, innovation, manufacturing, and job creation, to establish a critical supply chain resiliency program, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title I of division E, add the following:

#### SEC. 51. NO INITIAL PUBLIC OFFERINGS FOR UNACCOUNTABLE ACTORS.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section—

(1) the term “Board” means the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board;

(2) the term “Commission” means the Securities and Exchange Commission;

(3) the term “covered entity” means—

(A) an entity that is headquartered in, or otherwise controlled by an entity that is headquartered in, a foreign jurisdiction in which the Board is prevented from conducting a complete inspection or investigation of a registered public accounting firm under section 104 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 (15 U.S.C. 7214) because of a position taken by an authority in that foreign jurisdiction, as determined by the Board; or

(B) an entity that—

(i) is headquartered in, or otherwise controlled by an entity that is headquartered in, a foreign jurisdiction; and

(ii) retains a registered public accounting firm described in section 104(i)(2)(A) of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 (15 U.S.C. 7214(i)(2)(A));

(4) the terms “exchange”, “issuer”, and “security” have the meanings given the terms in section 3(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (15 U.S.C. 78c(a)); and

(5) the term “national securities exchange” means an exchange registered as a national securities exchange under section 6 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (15 U.S.C. 78f).

(b) PROHIBITIONS REGARDING COVERED ENTITIES.—Beginning on the date that is 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act—

(1) the Commission shall prohibit the initial listing of the securities of a covered entity on a national securities exchange;

(2) if the securities of an issuer are listed on a national securities exchange and, as a result of a business combination, that issuer becomes a covered entity, the Commission shall prohibit the national securities exchange from continuing to list the securities of the issuer; and

(3) a covered entity may not register a security of the covered entity under section 12(b) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (15 U.S.C. 78l(b)).

**SA 1853.** Mr. CASEY (for himself, Mr. CORNYN, Ms. STABENOW, Mr. RUBIO, Mr. KAINE, and Mr. TILLIS) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1502 proposed by Mr. SCHUMER to the bill S. 1260, to establish a new Directorate for Technology and Innovation in the National Science

Foundation, to establish a regional technology hub program, to require a strategy and report on economic security, science, research, innovation, manufacturing, and job creation, to establish a critical supply chain resiliency program, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title V of division B, the following:

**SEC. 2528. NATIONAL CRITICAL CAPABILITIES REVIEWS.**

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2101 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following:

**“TITLE X—NATIONAL CRITICAL CAPABILITIES REVIEWS**

**“SEC. 1001. DEFINITIONS.**

“In this title:

“(1) **APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES.**—The term ‘appropriate congressional committees’ means—

“(A) the Committee on Finance, the Committee on Armed Services, the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs, the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation, the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions, and the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate; and

“(B) the Committee on Ways and Means, the Committee on Armed Services, the Committee on Education and Labor, the Committee on Financial Services, the Committee on Homeland Security, and the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives.

“(2) **COMMITTEE.**—The term ‘Committee’ means the Committee on National Critical Capabilities established under section 1002.

“(3) **CONTROL.**—The term ‘control’ means the power, direct or indirect, whether exercised or not exercised, to determine, direct, or decide important matters affecting an entity, subject to regulations prescribed by the Committee.

“(4) **COUNTRY OF CONCERN.**—The term ‘country of concern’—

“(A) has the meaning given the term ‘foreign adversary’ in section 8(c)(2) of the Secure and Trusted Communications Networks Act of 2019 (47 U.S.C. 1607(c)(2)); and

“(B) may include a nonmarket economy country (as defined in section 771(18) of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1677(18))) identified by the Committee for purposes of this paragraph by regulation.

“(5) **COVERED TRANSACTION.**—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—Except as otherwise provided, the term ‘covered transaction’ means any of the following transactions, proposed or pending on or after the date of the enactment of this title:

“(i) Any transaction by a United States business that—

“(I) shifts or relocates to a country of concern, or transfers to an entity of concern, the design, development, production, manufacture, fabrication, supply, servicing, testing, management, operation, investment, ownership, or any other essential elements involving one or more national critical capabilities identified under subparagraph (B)(ii); or

“(II) could result in an unacceptable risk to a national critical capability.

“(ii) Any other transaction, transfer, agreement, or arrangement, the structure of which is designed or intended to evade or circumvent the application of this title, subject to regulations prescribed by the Committee.

“(B) **REGULATIONS.**—

“(i) IN GENERAL.—The Committee shall prescribe regulations further defining the term ‘covered transaction’ in accordance with subchapter II of chapter 5, and chapter

7, of title 5, United States Code (commonly known as the ‘Administrative Procedure Act’).

“(ii) **IDENTIFICATION OF NATIONAL CRITICAL CAPABILITIES.**—For purposes of subparagraph (A)(I), the regulations prescribed by the Committee under clause (i) shall—

“(I) identify the national critical capabilities subject to that subparagraph based on criteria intended to limit application of that subparagraph to the subset of national critical capabilities that is likely to pose an unacceptable risk to the national security and crisis preparedness of the United States; and

“(II) enumerate, quantify, prioritize, and set forth sufficient allowances of, specific types and examples of such capabilities.

“(6) **CRISIS PREPAREDNESS.**—The term ‘crisis preparedness’ means preparedness for—

“(A) a public health emergency declared under section 319 of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 247d); or

“(B) a major disaster declared under section 401 of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5170).

“(7) **CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE.**—The term ‘critical infrastructure’ means systems and assets, whether physical or virtual, so vital to the United States that the incapacity or destruction of such systems and assets would have a debilitating impact on national security, national economic security, national public health or safety, or any combination of those matters.

“(8) **ENTITY OF CONCERN.**—The term ‘entity of concern’ means an entity—

“(A) the ultimate parent entity of which is domiciled in a country of concern; or

“(B) that is directly or indirectly controlled by, owned by, or subject to the influence of a foreign person that has a substantial nexus with a country of concern.

“(9) **FOREIGN ENTITY.**—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided by subparagraph (B), the term ‘foreign entity’ means any branch, partnership, group or sub-group, association, estate, trust, corporation or division of a corporation, or organization organized under the laws of a foreign country if—

“(i) its principal place of business is outside the United States; or

“(ii) its equity securities are primarily traded on one or more foreign exchanges.

“(B) **EXCEPTION.**—The term ‘foreign entity’ does not include any entity described in subparagraph (A) that can demonstrate that a majority of the equity interest in such entity is ultimately owned by nationals of the United States.

“(10) **FOREIGN PERSON.**—The term ‘foreign person’ means—

“(A) any foreign national, foreign government, or foreign entity;

“(B) any entity over which control is exercised or exercisable by a foreign national, foreign government, or foreign entity; or

“(C) any entity over which control is exercised or exercisable by a person described in subparagraph (A) or (B).

“(11) **NATIONAL CRITICAL CAPABILITIES.**—The term ‘national critical capabilities’, subject to regulations prescribed by the Committee—

“(A) means systems and assets, whether physical or virtual, so vital to the United States that the inability to develop such systems and assets or the incapacity or destruction of such systems or assets would have a debilitating impact on national security or crisis preparedness; and

“(B) includes the following:

“(i) The production, in sufficient quantities, of any of the following articles:

“(I) Medical supplies, medicines, and personal protective equipment.

“(II) Articles essential to the operation, manufacture, supply, service, or maintenance of critical infrastructure.

“(III) Articles critical to infrastructure construction after a natural or manmade disaster.

“(IV) Articles that are components of systems critical to the operation of weapons systems, intelligence collection systems, or items critical to the conduct of military or intelligence operations.

“(V) Any other articles identified in regulations prescribed under section 1007.

“(ii) Supply chains for the production of articles described in clause (i).

“(iii) Essential supply chains for the Department of Defense.

“(iv) Any other supply chains identified in regulations prescribed under section 1007.

“(v) Services critical to the production of articles described in clause (i) or a supply chain described in clause (ii), (iii), or (iv).

“(vi) Medical services.

“(vii) Services critical to the maintenance of critical infrastructure.

“(viii) Services critical to infrastructure construction after a natural or manmade disaster.

“(ix) Any other services identified in regulations prescribed under section 1007.

“(12) **NATIONAL SECURITY.**—The term ‘national security’ includes—

“(A) national security, as defined in section 721(a) of the Defense Production Act of 1950 (50 U.S.C. 4565(a));

“(B) national defense, as defined in section 702 of that Act (50 U.S.C. 4552); and

“(C) agricultural security and natural resources security.

“(13) **PARTY.**—The term ‘party’, with respect to a transaction, has the meaning given that term in regulations prescribed by the Committee.

“(14) **UNITED STATES.**—The term ‘United States’ means the several States, the District of Columbia, and any territory or possession of the United States.

“(15) **UNITED STATES BUSINESS.**—The term ‘United States business’ means a person engaged in interstate commerce in the United States.

**“SEC. 1002. COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL CRITICAL CAPABILITIES.**

“(a) IN GENERAL.—There is established a committee, to be known as the ‘Committee on National Critical Capabilities’, which shall carry out this title and such other assignments as the President may designate.

“(b) **MEMBERSHIP.**—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—The Committee shall be comprised of the head, or a designee of the head, of each of the following:

“(A) The Office of the United States Trade Representative.

“(B) The Department of Commerce.

“(C) The Office of Science and Technology Policy.

“(D) The Department of the Treasury.

“(E) The Department of Homeland Security.

“(F) The Department of Defense.

“(G) The Department of State.

“(H) The Department of Justice.

“(I) The Department of Energy.

“(J) The Department of Health and Human Services.

“(K) The Department of Agriculture.

“(L) The Department of Labor.

“(M) Any other Federal agency the President determines appropriate, generally or on a case-by-case basis.

“(2) **EX OFFICIO MEMBERS.**—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—In addition to the members of the Committee specified in paragraph (1), the following shall, except as provided in subparagraph (B), be nonvoting, ex officio members of the Committee:

“(i) The Director of National Intelligence.

“(ii) The Administrator of the Federal Emergency Management Agency.

“(iii) The Director of the National Institute of Standards and Technology.

“(iv) The Director of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

“(v) The Director of the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases.

“(vi) The Chairperson of the Federal Communications Commission.

“(vii) The Chairperson of the Securities and Exchange Commission.

“(viii) The Chairperson of the Commodity Futures Trading Commission.

“(ix) The Administrator of the Federal Aviation Administration.

“(B) DESIGNATION AS VOTING MEMBERS.—The chairperson of the Committee may designate any of the officials specified in clauses (i) through (ix) of subparagraph (A) as voting members of the Committee.

“(c) CHAIRPERSON.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—The United States Trade Representative shall serve as the chairperson of the Committee.

“(2) CONSULTATIONS WITH SECRETARIES OF DEFENSE AND COMMERCE.—In carrying out the duties of the chairperson of the Committee, the United States Trade Representative shall consult with the Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of Commerce.

“(d) DESIGNATION OF OFFICIALS TO CARRY OUT DUTIES RELATED TO COMMITTEE.—The head of each agency represented on the Committee shall designate an official, at or equivalent to the level of Assistant Secretary in the Department of the Treasury, who is appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to carry out such duties related to the Committee as the head of the agency may assign.

#### “SEC. 1003. REVIEW OF COVERED TRANSACTIONS.

“(a) MANDATORY NOTIFICATION.—A United States business that engages in a covered transaction shall submit a written notification of the transaction to the Committee.

“(b) REVIEW.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 60 days after receiving written notification under subsection (a) of a covered transaction, the Committee may—

“(A) review the transaction to determine if the transaction is likely to result in an unacceptable risk to one or more national critical capabilities, including by considering factors specified in section 1005; and

“(B) if the Committee determines under subparagraph (A) that the transaction poses a risk described in that subparagraph, make recommendations—

“(i) to the President for appropriate action that may be taken under this title or under other existing authorities to address or mitigate that risk; and

“(ii) to Congress for the establishment or expansion of Federal programs to support the production or supply of articles and services described in section 1001(a)(11)(B) in the United States.

“(2) UNILATERAL INITIATION OF REVIEW.—The Committee may initiate a review under paragraph (1) of a covered transaction for which written notification is not submitted under subsection (a).

“(3) INITIATION OF REVIEW BY REQUEST FROM CONGRESS.—The Committee shall initiate a review under paragraph (1) of a covered transaction if the chairperson and the ranking member of one of the appropriate congressional committees jointly request the Committee to review the transaction.

“(c) TREATMENT OF BUSINESS CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION.—A United States business shall submit each notification required by subsection (a) to the Committee—

“(1) in a form that includes business confidential information; and

“(2) in a form that omits business confidential information and is appropriate for disclosure to the public.

#### “SEC. 1004. ACTION BY THE PRESIDENT.

“(a) IN GENERAL.—Subject to subsection (d), the President may take such action for such time as the President considers appropriate to address or mitigate any unacceptable risk posed by a covered transaction to one or more national critical capabilities, including suspending or prohibiting the covered transaction.

“(b) ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT.—The President shall announce the decision on whether or not to take action pursuant to subsection (a) with respect to a covered transaction not later than 15 days after the date on which the review of the transaction under section 1003 is completed.

“(c) ENFORCEMENT.—The President may direct the Attorney General of the United States to seek appropriate relief, including divestment relief, in the district courts of the United States, in order to implement and enforce this section.

“(d) FINDINGS OF THE PRESIDENT.—The President may exercise the authority conferred by subsection (a) to suspend or prohibit a covered transaction only if the President finds that—

“(1) there is credible evidence that leads the President to believe that the transaction poses an unacceptable risk to one or more national critical capabilities; and

“(2) provisions of law (other than this section) do not, in the judgment of the President, provide adequate and appropriate authority for the President to protect such capabilities.

“(e) FACTORS TO BE CONSIDERED.—For purposes of determining whether to take action under subsection (a), the President shall consider, among other factors, each of the factors described in section 1005, as appropriate.

#### “SEC. 1005. FACTORS TO BE CONSIDERED.

“The Committee, in reviewing and making a determination with respect to a covered transaction under section 1003, and the President, in determining whether to take action under section 1004 with respect to a covered transaction, shall consider any factors relating to national critical capabilities that the Committee or the President considers relevant, including—

“(1) the long-term strategic economic, national security, and crisis preparedness interests of the United States;

“(2) the history of distortive or predatory trade practices in each country in which a foreign person that is a party to the transaction is domiciled;

“(3) control and beneficial ownership (as determined in accordance with section 847 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020 (Public Law 116-92; 10 U.S.C. 2509 note)) of each foreign person that is a party to the transaction; and

“(4) impact on the domestic industry and resulting resiliency, including the domestic skills base, taking into consideration any pattern of foreign investment in the domestic industry.

#### “SEC. 1006. SUPPLY CHAIN SENSITIVITIES.

“The Committee shall determine the sensitivities and risks for sourcing of articles described in section 1001(a)(11)(B)(i), in accordance with the following:

“(1) The sourcing of least concern shall be articles the supply chains for which are housed in whole within countries that are allies of the United States.

“(2) The sourcing of greater concern shall be articles the supply chains for which are housed in part within countries of concern or from an entity of concern but for which substitute production is available from elsewhere at required scale.

“(3) The sourcing of greatest concern shall be articles the supply chains for which are housed wholly or in part in countries of concern or from an entity of concern and for which substitute production is unavailable elsewhere at required scale.

#### “SEC. 1007. IDENTIFICATION OF ADDITIONAL NATIONAL CRITICAL CAPABILITIES.

“(a) IN GENERAL.—The Committee should prescribe regulations to identify additional articles, supply chains, and services to recommend for inclusion in the definition of ‘national critical capabilities’ under section 1001(a)(11).

“(b) REVIEW OF INDUSTRIES.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—In identifying under subsection (a) additional articles, supply chains, and services to recommend for inclusion in the definition of ‘national critical capabilities’ under section 1001(a)(11), the Committee should conduct a review of industries identified by Federal Emergency Management Agency as carrying out emergency support functions, including the following industries:

“(A) Energy.

“(B) Medical.

“(C) Communications, including electronic and communications components.

“(D) Defense.

“(E) Transportation.

“(F) Aerospace, including space launch.

“(G) Robotics.

“(H) Artificial intelligence.

“(I) Semiconductors.

“(J) Shipbuilding.

“(K) Water, including water purification.

“(2) QUANTIFICATION.—In conducting a review of industries under paragraph (1), the Committee should specify the quantity of articles, supply chains, and services, and specific types and examples of transactions, from each industry sufficient to maintain national critical capabilities.

#### “SEC. 1008. REPORTING REQUIREMENTS.

“(a) ANNUAL REPORT TO CONGRESS.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of the United States Innovation and Competition Act of 2021, and annually thereafter, the Committee shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report—

“(A) on the determination under section 1006 with respect to sensitivities and risks for sourcing of articles described in section 1001(a)(11)(B)(i);

“(B) assessing whether identification of additional national critical capabilities under section 1007 is necessary; and

“(C) describing, for the year preceding submission of the report—

“(i) the notifications received under subsection (a) of section 1003 and reviews conducted pursuant to such notifications;

“(ii) reviews initiated under paragraph (2) or (3) of subsection (b) of that section;

“(iii) actions recommended by the Committee under subsection (b)(1)(B) of that section as a result of such reviews; and

“(iv) reviews during which the Committee determined no action was required; and

“(D) assessing the overall impact of such reviews on national critical capabilities.

“(2) FORM OF REPORT.—The report required by paragraph (1) shall be submitted in unclassified form but may include a classified annex.

“(b) USE OF DEFENSE PRODUCTION ACT OF 1950 AUTHORITIES.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of the United States Innovation and Competition Act of 2021, the Committee shall submit to Congress a report that includes recommendations relating to use the authorities under title III of the Defense Production Act of 1950 (50 U.S.C. 4531 et seq.) to make investments to enhance national critical capabilities and reduce dependency on materials and services imported from foreign countries.

**“SEC. 1009. REQUIREMENT FOR REGULATIONS.**

“(a) IN GENERAL.—The Committee shall prescribe regulations to carry out this title.

“(b) ELEMENTS.—Regulations prescribed to carry out this title shall—

“(1) provide for the imposition of civil penalties for any violation of this title, including any mitigation agreement entered into, conditions imposed, or order issued pursuant to this title; and

“(2) include specific examples of the types of—

“(A) the transactions that will be considered to be covered transactions; and

“(B) the articles, supply chains, and services that will be considered to be national critical capabilities.

“(c) COORDINATION.—In prescribing regulations to carry out this title, the Committee shall coordinate with the United States Trade Representative, the Under Secretary of Commerce for Industry and Security, and the Committee on Foreign Investment in the United States to avoid duplication of effort.

**“SEC. 1010. REQUIREMENTS RELATED TO GOVERNMENT PROCUREMENT.**

“(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of the United States Innovation and Competition Act of 2021, the Federal Acquisition Regulation shall be revised to require each person that is a prospective contractor for an executive agency to disclose the supply chains the person would use to carry out the contract and the extent to which the person would depend on articles and services imported from foreign countries, including the percentage of such materials and services imported from countries of concern.

“(b) MATERIALITY.—The head of an executive agency shall consider the failure of a person to make the disclosures required by subsection (a) to be material determinants in awarding a contract to that person.

“(c) APPLICABILITY.—The revisions to the Federal Acquisition Regulation required under subsection (a) shall apply with respect to contracts for which solicitations are issued on or after the date that is 90 days after the date of the enactment of the United States Innovation and Competition Act of 2021.

“(d) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

“(1) EXECUTIVE AGENCY.—The term ‘executive agency’ has the meaning given that term in section 133 of title 41, United States Code.

“(2) FEDERAL ACQUISITION REGULATION.—The term ‘Federal Acquisition Regulation’ means the regulation issued pursuant to section 1303(a)(1) of title 41, United States Code.

**“SEC. 1011. MULTILATERAL ENGAGEMENT AND COORDINATION.**

“The United States Trade Representative—

“(1) should, in coordination and consultation with relevant Federal agencies, conduct multilateral engagement with the governments of countries that are allies of the United States to secure coordination of protocols and procedures with respect to covered transactions with countries of concern; and

“(2) upon adoption of protocols and procedures described in paragraph (1), shall work with those governments to establish information sharing regimes.

**“SEC. 1012. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.**

“There are authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to carry out this title, including to provide outreach to industry and persons affected by this title.

**“SEC. 1013. RULE OF CONSTRUCTION WITH RESPECT TO FREE AND FAIR COMMERCE.**

“Nothing in this title may be construed as prohibiting or limiting the free and fair flow

of commerce outside of the United States that does not pose an unacceptable risk to a national critical capability.”.

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of contents for the Trade Act of 1974 is amended by adding at the end the following:

**“TITLE X—NATIONAL CRITICAL CAPABILITIES REVIEWS**

“Sec. 1001. Definitions.

“Sec. 1002. Committee on National Critical Capabilities.

“Sec. 1003. Review of covered transactions.

“Sec. 1004. Action by the President.

“Sec. 1005. Factors to be considered.

“Sec. 1006. Supply chain sensitivities.

“Sec. 1007. Identification of additional national critical capabilities.

“Sec. 1008. Reporting requirements.

“Sec. 1009. Requirement for regulations.

“Sec. 1010. Requirements related to government procurement.

“Sec. 1011. Multilateral engagement and coordination.

“Sec. 1012. Authorization of appropriations.

“Sec. 1013. Rule of construction with respect to free and fair commerce.”.

**SA 1854.** Mr. MANCHIN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1502 proposed by Mr. SCHUMER to the bill S. 1260, to establish a new Directorate for Technology and Innovation in the National Science Foundation, to establish a regional technology hub program, to require a strategy and report on economic security, science, research, innovation, manufacturing, and job creation, to establish a critical supply chain resiliency program, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title V of division B, add the following:

**SEC. 25. ADVANCED ENERGY MANUFACTURING AND RECYCLING GRANT PROGRAM.**

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) ADVANCED ENERGY PROPERTY.—The term “advanced energy property” means—

(A) property designed to be used to produce energy from the sun, water, wind, geothermal or hydrothermal (as those terms are defined in section 612 of the Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007 (42 U.S.C. 17191)) resources, enhanced geothermal systems (as defined in that section), or other renewable resources;

(B) fuel cells, microturbines, or energy storage systems and components;

(C) electric grid modernization equipment or components;

(D) property designed to capture, remove, use, or sequester carbon oxide emissions;

(E) equipment designed to refine, electrolyze, or blend any fuel, chemical, or product that is—

(i) renewable; or

(ii) low-carbon and low-emission;

(F) property designed to produce energy conservation technologies (including for residential, commercial, and industrial applications);

(G)(i) light-, medium-, or heavy-duty electric or fuel cell vehicles;

(ii) technologies, components, and materials of those vehicles; and

(iii) charging or refueling infrastructure associated with those vehicles;

(H)(i) hybrid vehicles with a gross vehicle weight rating of not less than 14,000 pounds; and

(ii) technologies, components, and materials for those vehicles; and

(I) other advanced energy property designed to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, as may be determined by the Secretary.

(2) COVERED CENSUS TRACT.—The term “covered census tract” means a census tract—

(A) in which, after December 31, 1999, a coal mine had closed;

(B) in which, after December 31, 2009, a coal-fired electricity generating unit had been retired; or

(C) that is immediately adjacent to a census tract described in subparagraph (A) or (B).

(3) ELIGIBLE ENTITY.—The term “eligible entity” means a manufacturing firm—

(A) the gross annual sales of which are less than \$100,000,000;

(B) that has fewer than 500 employees at the plant site of the manufacturing firm; and

(C) the annual energy bills of which total more than \$100,000 but less than \$2,500,000.

(4) MINORITY-OWNED.—The term “minority-owned”, with respect to an eligible entity, means an eligible entity not less than 51 percent of which is owned by 1 or more Black American, Native American, Hispanic American, or Asian American individuals.

(5) PROGRAM.—The term “Program” means the grant program established under subsection (b).

(6) QUALIFYING ADVANCED ENERGY PROJECT.—The term “qualifying advanced energy project” means a project that—

(A)(i) re-equips, expands, or establishes a manufacturing or recycling facility for the production or recycling, as applicable, of advanced energy property; or

(ii) re-equips an industrial or manufacturing facility with equipment designed to reduce the greenhouse gas emissions of that facility substantially below the greenhouse gas emissions under current best practices, as determined by the Secretary, through the installation of—

(I) low- or zero-carbon process heat systems;

(II) carbon capture, transport, utilization, and storage systems;

(III) technology relating to energy efficiency and reduction in waste from industrial processes; or

(IV) any other industrial technology that significantly reduces greenhouse gas emissions, as determined by the Secretary;

(B) has a reasonable expectation of commercial viability, as determined by the Secretary; and

(C) is located in a covered census tract.

(7) SECRETARY.—The term “Secretary” means the Secretary of Energy.

(b) ESTABLISHMENT.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall establish a program to award grants to eligible entities to carry out qualifying advanced energy projects.

(c) APPLICATIONS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Each eligible entity seeking a grant under the Program shall submit to the Secretary an application at such time, in such manner, and containing such information as the Secretary may require, including a description of the proposed qualifying advanced energy project to be carried out using the grant.

(2) SELECTION CRITERIA.—

(A) PROJECTS.—In selecting eligible entities to receive grants under the Program, the Secretary shall, with respect to the qualifying advanced energy projects proposed by the eligible entities, give higher priority to projects that—

(i) will provide higher net impact in avoiding or reducing anthropogenic emissions of greenhouse gases;

(ii) will result in a higher level of domestic job creation (both direct and indirect) during the lifetime of the project;

(iii) will result in a higher level of job creation in the vicinity of the project, particularly with respect to—